

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, APRIL 21

**Henry Clay's Remains.**  
After an interment of twelve years, the remains of HENRY CLAY were removed last week upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. Connected with this event, the Observer says, the wreath of immortelles placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, whilst a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W.," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweller's store.

The French paper of Philadelphia published an article taken from the Opinion Nationale of Paris, which includes official documents, and declares that the French Government is quietly conspiring with the efforts of the confederate agents to have iron-clad war vessels built in France for the confederate service.

From the revelations of the Opinion it appears that parties at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels, ostensibly for China but really for the rebels. Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of the vessels, and after much delay the work was stopped by government orders; but during the last two months the Opinion declares that the work has been resumed, and two of the vessels are ready to be passed over to the confederate agents. Lieut. Maury and Captain Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations.

These vessels are iron-clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet.

Gold closed Monday, in New York, at 70 to 71.

We find the following among the reported proceedings of the debate to expel Mr. Long:

"Mr. Schenck asked leave to say a word. Mr. Long—I will not give way. You do not command this department. It is suggested the member is not a Brigadier-General on this floor. Thank God!"

Mr. Schenck (in an under-tone)—If I were I would have sent you over the lines long ago. (Laughter in that locality.)

A hoghead of tobacco was sold at Louisville on Thursday, for \$170 per 100 lbs, the highest price ever paid in that city. It was grown by J. B. Cook, of Hart county. The first bid was \$100 per 100 lbs.

Governor Bramlette has induced the War Department to credit Kentucky on the draft 27,000 troops who have joined the Confederate army. A recruit to the Confederates is considered by our liberal War Department equal to a recruit to the Federals.

Fourteenth street, Washington, is said to contain throughout its whole length, South of Willard's not one house that is not a house of ill fame. A contract has just been made to build a house of the same character, which is to cost \$80,000.

Measures for restocking the lakes and rivers of Switzerland with fish have for some time past been in operation. Up to the present time a million and a half of young trout have been introduced into the Lake of Zurich.

Morse & Co, extensive stock brokers stopped payment in New York on Monday.

John Daley recently hung in California for murder, left a fortune of \$30,000, which reverts to his mother, a poor, hard-working woman of Albany, New York.

J. P. Flint, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Bramlette, Commissioner and Agent for and on behalf of the State of Kentucky, to visit the camps of negro troops and obtain such evidences of enlistments of Kentucky negro troops now in Tennessee, and other organizations as will enable the State to obtain proper credits therefor.

CATLETTSBURG, April 18, 1864.

Messrs. EDITORS:

The Federal troops under G. W. Gallup, left Paintsville in pursuit of the Rebels and surprised them at the Burning Fork of Licking. A courier reached Louisville, direct from the scene of action, Friday night, and yesterday I saw several Lieutenants who had been captured.

There are many rumors as to the result of the engagement; the most reliable of which appears to be that the Rebels were surprised, but made a stand, and were finally driven from the field; with a loss of Ten or Fifteen killed and Thirty or Forty prisoners, mostly wounded.

Among the prisoners is said to be Colonel Zeke Clay, of Bourbon county, who lost his right eye by a musket ball. R.

Dispatches from Vicksburg to the 31 say that the confederates attacked Rook's plantation, which is being worked by the Government, near Snyder'sville, on the Yazoo river, on Friday last and destroyed all valuable buildings and machinery.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

Of the best manufactures, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

A Stradivarius violin that once belonged to the Medici family, was recently sold at auction, in Paris, for \$1,149.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who was on board the steamer Pilot Valley, gives a detailed description of the massacre at Fort Pillow. When about three miles below the fort, on its way up, the boat was signaled by a flatboat on the Missouri shore and took on a colored corporal and three wounded men, who gave them the first account of the fight. On reaching the fort, the rebels raised a white flag and asked the boat to stop—agreeing on a truce till 5 P. M.—about nine hours. The writer went ashore and walked about, talking freely with the rebel officers. We quote as follows:

**THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF THE FORT.**  
We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the 13th Tennessee volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major Booth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the two outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly re-enforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about 4 P. M.—The approach to the fort from the rear is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from two sides of the fort. About thirty yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front, and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the forts, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the declivity, and faced without blanching a murderous fire from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowded in to the ravine, where they were sheltered from fire by the steep bank, which had been thus left by some unaccountable neglect or ignorance. Here the rebels organized for a final charge upon the fort, after sending a flag of truce with a demand for surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was through a deep, narrow gully, and the steep embankments of the fort. The last charge was made about four P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defense.

Two or three Federal band-box officers on board the Pilot Valley, one of them with his young bride, made themselves conspicuous in favoring around the rebel officers. They brought General Chalmers, and several subordinate out-throat looking officers, on board the Pilot Valley, drank with them, introduced them to their wives, and invited them to dinner. They made room for them at the ladies' table, and they sat down to dinner, but it happened either by accident or from a just idea of the fitness of things on the part of our high spirited Captain, that at that moment the signal bell for moving was heard, and the rebel officers, leaving their soup untouched, skedaddled. Gen. Chalmers, soliloquizing as he hurried past your correspondent that he had learned to run as well as to fight. In the conversation preceding the dinner, Gen. Chalmers said he did not countenance or encourage his soldiers in killing captive negro soldiers, but it was right and justifiable.

The rebel officers were generally well clad, but had very little to distinguish them from the privates. General Chalmers had simply a black feather in his hat, and the other officers stripes on their collars. Their horses also were in fine condition and much better than ours.

It was stated by some of the rebel officers that they had only about twenty-five colored prisoners, and they were old servants of white officers, add that all colored soldiers were killed. This I believe to be true.

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISASTER.**

I have unquestionable authority for saying that at least three times before the attack upon Fort Pillow, military authorities in Memphis were notified that Forrest was within forty miles of the Fort and preparing for an attack. Why were not re-enforcements sent up? One thousand infantry would have rendered the post secure, and the Fort is but seventy miles from Memphis. Where is Gen. Grierson? Since his celebrated raid through the rebel States to Baton Rouge, in which he managed to avoid any fight, he has never found the enemy. He went out in pursuit of Forrest, found him, and under pretense of being too weak to attack him, retreated. Where is he now, and what is he about? The country would be glad to know.

The wounded had laid out on the cold ground from the close of the fight (five o'clock Tuesday evening), until 10 the next day, without the least attention being paid to their sufferings or their wants.

There seems to be an impression in the minds of some, that Col. Wolford was dismissed from the service and then re-enrolled. Such is not case. The gallant soldier is now out of the service of the United States, as the following order will show: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN'L OFFICE, Washington, D. C., March 24.

General Orders No. 117:

By the direction of the President of the United States, Col. Frank Wolford, First Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, is dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States for violation of the fifth of the Rules and Articles of War, in using disrespectful words against the President of the United States, for disloyalty and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Official: Assistant General.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

NOTEWORTHY—Gold is now at a premium in New York of 72 percent, and still rising.

Pay your debts and be in readiness for a crash. Its coming is only a question of time.

A number of failures among business men occurred in New York within the last week. The leading merchants of the city are selling goods at less than cost. This means that the crisis is coming. We beseech our friends to be prepared for it, for the next six months are pregnant with disaster. Everything points to such times as have never been witnessed in this country.

**WHEAT GROWING IN THE SOUTH.**—It is estimated that the increase in the number of acres in the Southern States planted in wheat, corn and potatoes, since the war broke out, is from 10,000,000 acres in 1861, to 13,950,000 in 1862, to 17,200,000 in 1863, and 20,650,000 in 1864.

From the Irish Times, March 1.  
**Federal Enlistments in Ireland.**  
On Saturday last 600 able-bodied young men left the North Wall for New York. They had been collected from this city and the suburban districts, and were brought to the quays in groups of four, ten, fifteen or twenty. Wherever in the neighborhood of Dublin laborers' work was proceeding, there the Federal agent appeared, picked out the strongest men, talked them over, and generally succeeded in buying their lives. The men are not told in express words that they must enlist in the Federal armies, but they know very well what they are required to do, and what they must do. They are ostensibly engaged to work on the construction of a railway for three months. The whereabouts of the railway we have been unable to discover. Their passage, clothes, and food are paid for, and they are nominally allowed a dollar a day until the expiration of the three months. Their account will be settled, and the cost of their passage, clothes, and keep, is to be deducted from the money due from the quarter's service. When that settlement is made, the men "may enlist in the Federal armies if they please," or, if they prefer it, they may seek work. The Northerners are a sharp people, and they take good care that the "three months men" must enlist in the Federal army to keep themselves from prison.

For arriving at New York the "emigrants" are placed by themselves either on some island or in an isolated depot. While there they must buy food, water, boots, and clothing. They are charged ten dollars for what is worth two. Temptations are offered to them of every kind. If they have no money so much the better. An accommodating dealer in greenbacks attends every company, and cashes their notes in advance at an enormous percentage. On the expiration of the three months the emigrant has had some experience in digging trenches, more in drill, but he is overwhelmed with debt. He has been exposed to the rapacity of a warm of harpies and to a legion of seducers. He is told he may find employment where he pleases, when he has paid his debts. In his difficulty he is offered 1851 in greenbacks, a sum which will clear off his liabilities, and give him some capital to commence a new career, until that too is wasted, and then he "is sent to the front."

There never was devised a more ingenious scheme of deception, and, unhappily, never was a wicked device so successful. Misguided young men are hired and then plundered, and they are plundered to compel them to enlist. When they are once regularly enlisted, they have nothing before them but death—death either in the sudden shock of battle, for they will be placed, as usual, in the van or on the forlorn hope; or death after lingering suffering, when they have been abandoned wounded on the field; or death by fever, which kills them off like flies in pestilential hospitals, whose very walls are impregnated with disease.

Out of every hundred men who leave their sweethearts, their families, and their work behind them, not ten will be alive at this time next year, and of these more than half will be maimed and crippled for the brief term of their days. A more deadly war was never waged than that between the North and the South—deadly by wounds, deadly by hardship, deadly by disease; and in this war five Irishmen have been slain for one native American.

From the Cairo Democrat, April 17.  
**Fort Pillow Evacuated.**

The rebels have evacuated Fort Pillow, destroyed the town entirely before they left and dismantling the fort and carrying off all the cannon and small arms that they captured.

From the citizens who came up from Fort Pillow, on the Glendale, we glean some interesting facts in regard to the late fight at that place:

They report that the Fort never surrendered as a command at all but that the surrendering was made individually by the men as the rebel soldiers approached them. They saw Forrest himself, and conversed with him. He had six cannon—two 4-pounders and four 6-pounders—and took six guns that he captured at the Fort.

They state that they saw Forrest shoot two of his men who commenced plundering before the place was captured. After they had complete possession of the place, they commenced an indiscriminate pillage of the place and the inhabitants. There was about \$100,000 worth of goods there, and they were all taken or burnt. The rebels among the rebels was for cotton, cards and boots, they seemed to prefer these to everything else.

The negroes were nearly all killed as they were running towards the river, after the rebels had scaled the works and had got inside the fort.

The citizens are left perfectly destitute the gentleman we conversed with thinks there must be great suffering among them.

**A GOOD CHANCE.**—Oily tongued persons who have the faculty of influencing other men (and boys) to do what they are too cowardly to do themselves, have now a splendid opportunity to turn their ability to account. "The best government on earth is now paying to 'loyal' men of the above description \$15 00 for new recruits, and \$25 00 for veterans of nine months service. A great number of men are getting rich at this business and it is the opinion of them all as we can learn, that no one can be in favor of peace, without being an enemy of the Government. They call all such 'log-pole' Government. These extraordinary bounties paid to recruiting agents are intended more to buy up near sentiments than to fill the ranks. The people at last are beginning to see these things and some of these days they will do some voting that will astonish the scoundrels who are robbing them of their substance. Yelling copperhead traitor! &c. is about played out.—Empire.

A man named Phelps, who died at Salem, New London county, Conn., recently, by his own agreement, sold his body to a surgeon in Boston for \$1,000, the money to be appropriated to the use of his widowed mother, and his body to purposes of scientific investigation. His death was produced by an enormous tumor growing upon his back, larger than a bushel basket, and apparently 100 pounds in weight. It has been growing for eight years.

**THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.**—There is but one cause for the high price of provisions, and that is the war. It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessities of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the prosecution of the war for it, and nothing else.

For the Bulletin.

**SUE OF GERMANTOWN.**

A graceful carriage, elegant slender, And sparkling eyes (more bright than tender) And hair that's soft, and fine and brown, Has charming Sue of Germantown.

Her hand, I call it rather small; Her foot can't say I've seen it all— It seldom peeps from out her gown, Provoking Sue of Germantown.

Her smile, so winning and so bright, 'Tis sure a gleam of heaven's own light; But ah! how "stunning" is her frown, Bewitching Sue of Germantown.

I hope it is no harm to note, He very pretty, well turned throat,— To think her cheek is so soft as down, Deguiling Sue of Germantown.

She sings and plays with such sweet art, I'd almost swear she had a heart— (I'm right hard up for another noun To rhyme with Sue of Germantown.)

Her wayward mood, abrupt uncertain, 'Tis best o'er that to draw a curtain; Yet, queen of hearts, she wears the crown, Bewitching Sue of Germantown.

She has a thousand "killing" ways, A thousand more old Nick would cease— Can love I wonder, tame her down? Vexatious Sue of Germantown.

Her taste in dress is quite complete, In fine she's a "uncommon" sweet, I'd give—yes all this world's renown, For charming Sue of Germantown.

**HOW TO DISCOVER SMALL-POX IN ITS EARLY STAGES.**—The Eclectic Journal, in an article on small-pox admonished physicians not to be hasty in passing their opinion that any eruptive disorder is that loathsome disease until they prove the following diagnostic system:

"Now we offer this secret to the profession—so soon as the eruptions appear, and by pressure with the finger may be distinctly felt the small, hard substance, precisely as if a small fine shot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other disease. We have applied the term secret here; for while it is and has been known to a few physicians, it is not mentioned in any of the standard authorities, nor does the writer claim the credit of the discovery. After this, all work upon practice will add this unfailling diagnostic system."

**THE IVORY TRADE.**—Galina says that England consumes 1,000,000 pounds of ivory annually, or the product 3,333 elephants. About 4,000 men are annually killed in the elephant hunts. A tusk weighing seventy pounds is considered by the trade a first class one. A short time ago an American house cut up a tusk that was not less than nine feet in length and eight inches in diameter, and weighed 800 pounds. In 1851 the same house sent over to the London exhibition the largest piece of sawn ivory ever seen; it was eleven feet in length and one foot broad. The desired ivory is that which is used for billiard balls. Since the conquest of Algeria by France, the ivory trade has considerably increased in the north of Africa. The hippopotamus also yields ivory which is much harder and less elastic than that of the elephant, besides being of much smaller dimensions.

**NOT ENOUGH YET.**—Has there not been slaughter enough, spoliation of property, ruin and devastation enough to satisfy even the Moloch of Republican ambition? A million of souls would scarcely represent the number of victims which this gigantic war has consumed in the short space of two years. There are among us, parents who know what it is to love a promising son, there are wives who know what it is to be deprived of a beloved parent; and we feel that such afflictions are terrible, even when they come in the natural course of decay, but when, as the avenging scourge of an invading army replenished from the drags of Europe, and for no other purpose than the plunder, powerful enough to disturb the peace of all the world whenever political consideration shall offer a plausible pretext. We feel then that death and ruin inflicted thus, carry with them a far deeper and intense sorrow.—Hamilton Telegraph.

**ARE LINCOLN A PIGMY.**—The Philadelphia Press—the "loyal" Press calls Lincoln a pigmy. Think of it. "War," it says, cannot be saddled and bridled and ridden by a pigmy. Bucephalus can be governed by Alexander alone." The Press wants Fremont to take the command away from the pigmy.

The negro regiment forming at Indianapolis, which at one time was said to number eight hundred, has decreased to two or three hundred, it is reported, by desertions. Many having got their bounties, have gone to Canada.

**THE ONLY HOPE FOR LINCOLN.**—The following "plank" was inserted into the Fremont platform at the Cooper Institute organization, which the Lincolnites must beat or go under:

"Absolute equality of ALL MEN before the law, without any distinction of race or color."

This is pretty hard to beat, but it can be done. Miscegenation about offers it; but that will not answer. It must be beaten, and doubtless will be. Indeed, we may say without breach of confidence, that we have private information that the following, stunner is cut and dried for the Baltimore Convention:

"Absolute superiority of the nigger under all circumstances!"

The devil take the hindmost—and the foremost too.—Empire.

**LINCOLN'S RELATIVES ARRESTED.**—We observe, according to the Illinois State Journal, that two of "A. Lincoln's" cousins were captured among the "prisoners" &c., in the Coles county war—W. F. Hanks, of Charleston, and S. G. Hanks, of Big Creek. As it will never do for the royal family to suffer, we shall look for a general amnesty proclamation from his majesty at Washington, in this case, These "wayward cousins" must be extricated from their predicament by some means.—Springfield Register.

Senator Wilson states that in his opinion we have now about forty thousand deserters, although some represent that we have double that number.

It is stated that there are now 40,000 sick and disabled soldiers in our military hospitals.

**DIED.**  
At the residence of ALAN POWEN, in East Mayville, on Tuesday night, April 19th, 1864, Mrs. NANCY WILLET, in the Ninety-first year of her age.

In Cincinnati, on Sunday morning, April, 10, 1864, JENNIE FORD, daughter of Thomas Porter, Jr., and Jennie M. Porter, aged 7 months and 18 days.

**Commercial.**

**MAYSVILLE MARKET.**

THURSDAY, April 21, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 19 to 20c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 33 to 35c; Half Bbls. \$1.

Coffee—45c to 47c.

Wheat—Red \$1 30; White \$1 40.

Flour—Selling at from \$7 25 to \$8 25.

Whisky—Market from Rose & Newell's premium selling at \$1 15.

Crash Sugar, 25c.

Gran " 25c.

Loaf " 25c.

Bacon—Sides 18c; Hams 14c; Shoulders 12c.

Lard—12 to 13c per lb.

Hemp—\$140 per ton.

Tobacco—Selling at 7 to 16c lbs.

Mackerel—Barrels \$14; Half bbls. \$8.00.

Salt—50c, 3 bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 4; Nail Iron 8; Horse Shoe 4 1/2c.

NAILS—\$25 for 10d.

RICE—11c, 3 lb.

PEACHES—34 cents lbs.

FLAX SEED—\$2 25 to \$2 35 per bushel.

HEMP SEED—\$3.50 per bushel.

**French Millinery!**

**Mrs. E. J. WROTEN**

Is prepared to exhibit the

**New Spring Styles**

— IN —

**SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,**

**LADIES AND MISSES' HATS,**

**CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS.**

**BONNET RIBBONS**

Of the richest designs.

The choicest selection of

**FRENCH FLOWERS**

The Ladies of Mayville and vicinity are invited to call.

**Mrs. E. J. WROTEN,**

Second Street,

Mayville, Ky.

April 7, 1864—3w

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**

**COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS!**

The Latest and Most Important Discovery

of the Nineteenth Century.

**NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY** connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Form of Lozenges, in less than a year after its introduction, attained a reputation as widespread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native Indians of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it, the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles without fear the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that, as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure either to changes of weather and climate or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

**DYSPEPSIA**

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of the Materia Medica that can at a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the eleventh edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1357 and 1358.

A series of experiments, in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, have led him to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other improved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon Whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give it.

**Cedron Bitters**

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, or LIVER;

In all affections of the BRAIN depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures all these diseases but it prevents them. Give it.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers, generally.

JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN D. PARK,

Cor. 4th and Walnut street, May 7, 1864—ly CINCINNATI, O.

**RAGS WANTED!**

100,000 LBS GOOD CLEAN COTTON OR LINEN RAGS, for which I will pay the highest Market Price.

G. W. BLATTERMAN, Bookstore, 2nd St.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

decid17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

**SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES**

decid17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

**Notice to Farmers!**

**WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING**

at our Foundry, our celebrated

**SUGAR CANE MILLS,**

Which we warrant to surpass any now in use. Give us a call and examine our Mill, as we are confident it will give satisfaction.

JAMES JACOBS & SON,

April 21—m MAYSVILLE FOUNDRY.

**CALLING MEETING OF THE**

**BLACKSMITHS OF MASON COUNTY!**

The Blacksmiths of Mason County, are requested to meet at the NEPTUNE HALL, in the City of Mayville, on